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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/603,568	06/25/2003	Daniel S. Choi	WEB-922-CIP-US	3360
7590	02/07/2006		EXAMINER	
Baker & McKenzie LLP 130 E. Randolph Drive Chicago, IL 60601			CHOI, JACOB Y	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2875	

DATE MAILED: 02/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/603,568	CHOI ET AL.	
	Examiner Jacob Y. Choi	Art Unit 2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2006.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 31-44 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-30 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) 14 is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 6/25/2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/23/2006 has been entered.

### ***Election/Restrictions***

2. This application contains claims 31-44 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in amendment(s) filed on 1/23/2006. A complete reply to the final rejection, filed 10/20/2005, must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

Note: applicant may file divisional application regarding claims 31-44 in the future

3. As previously indicated in the last office action, filed on 10/20/2005 in paragraph 9, newly submitted claims 31-44 directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: previously presented claims related to a modular light having a manual switch electrically connected to an internal power source to control illumination of the illumination device. Newly submitted

claims 32-44 directed to an invention that is specifically for a barbecue grill having a light housing mounted on a lid with an automatic switch connected to the light source wherein the automatic switch is a timer.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits.

Accordingly, claims 31-44 withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

### *Drawings*

4. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the pivot axis, the first side, the second side ... etc. must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for

consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

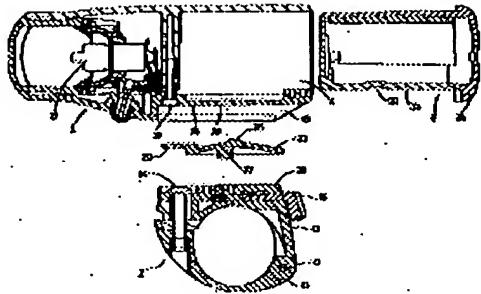
***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

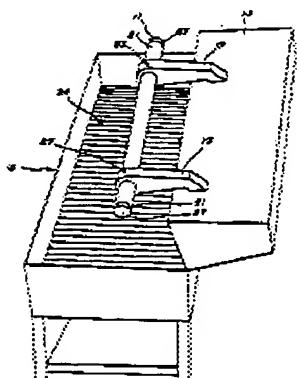
6. Claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoji (USPN 5,378,553) in view of Grisamore et al. (USPN 6,132,055).

Regarding claims 1, 6, 7 and 8, Shoji disclose a fixture (1) having a first mating member (11), the fixture being fabricated to be secured to the handle (e.g., column 3, line 9), a removable first pod (1) having an illumination device (17) and a second mating member (13), the second mating member of the first pod removably engaging the first mating member of the fixture to removably secure the first pod to the fixture.



Shoji discloses the claimed invention, except for the housing has a first connector to specifically secure the housing to a barbecue grill. However, reference Shoji suggests that the illumination device may be removably attached to the handle or the like (column 3, line 9).

Grisamore et al. teaches a barbecue light (having an upper member and a lower member defining a cooking chamber, the cooking chamber having a cooking grid, the upper member covering the lower member in a closed position ... etc) where the handle (21) itself is a light-containing tube that provides lighting for the barbecue grill, which shows motivation of need to illuminate cooking surface of the barbecue grill. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize apparatus of Shoji onto the barbecue grill lid handle of Grisamore et al. to illuminate the cooking area.



Note: claims in a pending application should be given their broadest reasonable interpretation. *In re Pearson*, 181 USPQ 641 (CCPA 1974).

Regarding claim 10, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Shoji discloses the first mating member depending from the fixture is one of a male protrusion or a female receiver, and wherein the second mating member depending from the pod is the other of the male protrusion or female receiver.

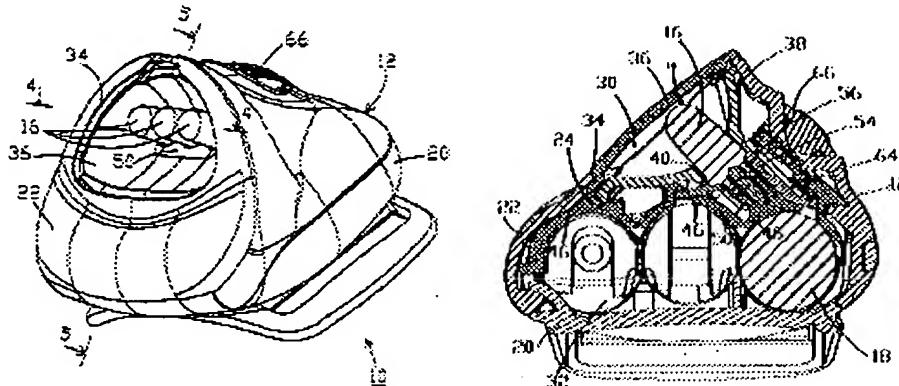
Regarding claim 11, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Shoji discloses the male protrusion and the female receiver mate in a frictional fit to secure the pod to the fixture.

Regarding claim 12, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Shoji discloses one of the male protrusions and the female receiver has a stop to position the pod on the fixture.

7. Claims 2, 9, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoji (USPN 5,378,553) in view of Grisamore et al. (USPN 6,132,055) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Petzl et al. (USPN 6,499,859).

Regarding claims 2, 9, and 13, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. Shoji lacks specific teachings of a manual switch, however drawing Figures 1 of Shoji clearly shows a manual switch electrically connected to the internal power source to control illumination of the device.

Also, Petzl et al. teaches the common manual switch that is utilized for a portable lighting lamp.

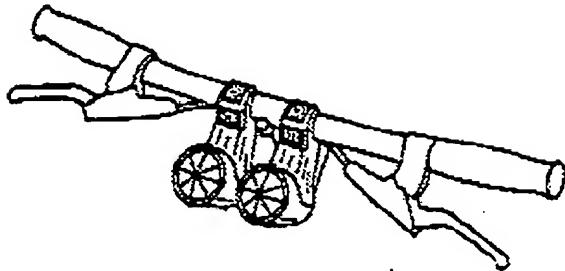


It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify teachings of Shoji with Petzl et al. to include a switch member to operate the lighting means under user's control.

8. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoji (USPN 5,378,553) in view of Grisamore et al. (USPN 6,132,055) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Sutherland et al. (USPN 5,641,220).

Regarding claim 3, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. discloses the claimed invention, except for an additional or second lighting device that is in connection with the first lighting device as described above.

Sutherland et al. teaches multiple or two lighting device that is in connection with the first light device (Figure 11).



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide additional or second housing member in connection with the first lighting device as taught by Sutherland et al. to provide even great illumination in varying positions. In addition, it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Regarding claim 4, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. and Sutherland et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Sutherland et al. discloses the first pod has a first internal power source and a first switch to independently manipulate illumination of the illumination device of the first pod, and wherein the second pod has a second internal power source and a second switch to independently manipulate illumination of the illumination device of the second pod.

Regarding claim 5, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. and Sutherland et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Sutherland et al. discloses the fixture has a handle portion (handle bar) between the first pod and the second pod.

9. Claims 15-18, 21, 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoji (USPN 5,378,553) in view of Grisamore et al. (USPN 6,132,055) and Petzl et al. (USPN 6,499,859).

Regarding claims 15, 23, 24 & 26, Shoji discloses a housing (Figure 1) having a first mating member (11), a removable first pod (1) having an illumination device and a second mating member (13), the second mating member of the first pod removably connecting the first mating member of the housing to removably secure the first pod to the housing, the first pod having an independent internal power source (3) located within the first pod for illuminating the illumination device of the first pod (1).

Shoji lacks specific teachings of the housing being attached to the barbecue grill & details of a manual switch. However, reference Shoji suggests that the illumination device may be removably attached to the handle or the like (column 3, line 9) & drawing Figures 1 of Shoji clearly shows a manual switch electrically connected to the internal power source to control illumination of the device.

Grisamore et al. teaches a barbecue light where the handle (21) itself is a light-containing tube that provides lighting for the barbecue grill, which shows motivation of need to illuminate cooking surface of the barbecue grill. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize apparatus of Shoji onto the barbecue grill lid handle of Grisamore et al. to illuminate the cooking area.

Petzl et al. teaches the common manual switch that is utilized for a portable lighting lamp. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to modify teachings of Shoji with Petzl et al. to include a switch member to operate the lighting means under user's control.

Regarding claim 16, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Shoji discloses the second mating member of the first pod slidingly engages (14) the first mating member of the housing to removably connect the first pod to the housing.

Regarding claims 17 & 21, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Petzl et al. discloses the illumination device comprises a plurality of light emitting diodes (16).

Regarding claim 18, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Shoji discloses the light bulb of the illumination device utilizes reflector and lens member to directionally focus in varying positions.

Regarding claim 22, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Shoji discloses the first mating member removably engages the second mating member without hardware.

Regarding claim 25, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Shoji discloses an extension depends from the housing, and wherein the extension has a first connector the secure the extension to a surface.

10. Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoji (USPN 5,378,553) in view of Grisamore et al. (USPN 6,132,055) and Petzl et al. (USPN 6,499,859) as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Sutherland et al. (USPN 5,641,220).

Regarding claim 19, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. discloses the claimed invention, except for an additional or second lighting device that is in connection with the first lighting device as described above.

Sutherland et al. teaches multiple or two lighting device that is in connection with the first light device (Figure 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide additional or second housing member in connection with the first to provide even great illumination in varying positions. In addition, it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

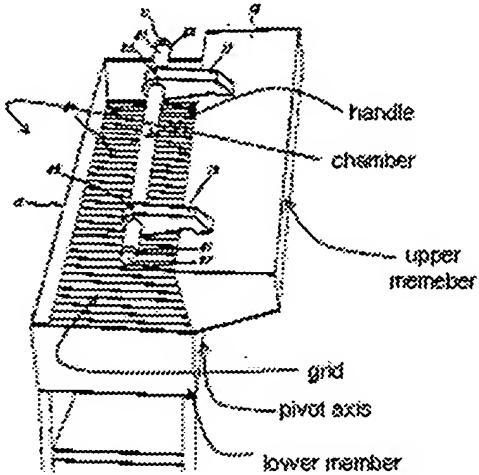
Regarding claim 20, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. and in further in view of Sutherland et al. disclose the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Shoji discloses housing has a handle portion (column 3, line 9) for grasping by the user, the handle portion located between the first pod and the second pod when first and second pods are removably secured to the housing.

Claims 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoji (USPN 5,378,553) in view of Grisamore et al. (USPN 6,132,055) and Petzl et al. (USPN 6,499,859) and further in view of Sutherland et al. (USPN 5,641,220).

Regarding claims 27 & 30, Shoji discloses a housing (Figure 1) having a first mating member (11), a removable first pod (1) having an illumination device and a second mating member (13), the second mating member of the first pod removably connecting the first mating member of the housing to removably secure the first pod to the housing, the first pod having an independent internal power source (3) located within the first pod for illuminating the illumination device of the first pod (1).

Shoji lacks teachings of the housing being attached to the barbecue grill, details of a manual switch & an additional or second lighting device that is in connection with the first lighting device as described above. Shoji suggests that the illumination device may be removably attached to the handle or the like (column 3, line 9) & drawing Figures 1 of Shoji clearly shows a manual switch electrically connected to the internal power source to control illumination of the device.

Grisamore et al. discloses (*admitted applicant's prior art*) a barbecue light having an upper member and a lower member defining a cooking chamber, the cooking chamber having a cooking grid, the upper member covering the lower member in a closed position, where the handle (21) itself is a light-containing tube that provides lighting for the barbecue grill.



Grisamore et al. teaches a barbecue light where the handle (21) itself is a light-containing tube that provides lighting for the barbecue grill, which shows motivation of need to illuminate cooking surface of the barbecue grill. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize apparatus of Shoji onto the barbecue grill lid handle of Grisamore et al. to illuminate the cooking area.

Petzl et al. teaches the common manual switch that is utilized for a portable lighting lamp. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify teachings of Shoji with Petzl et al. to include a switch member to operate the lighting means under user's control.

Sutherland et al. teaches multiple or two lighting device that is in connection with the first light device (Figure 11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide additional or second housing member in connection with the first to provide even great illumination in varying positions. In addition, it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a

device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Regarding claim 28, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. and further in view of Sutherland et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Sutherland discloses the second mating members of the first and second pods slidably engage the respective first mating members of the housing to independently removably connect the first and second pods to the housing.

Regarding claim 29, Shoji in view of Grisamore et al. & Petzl et al. and further in view of Sutherland et al. discloses the claimed invention, explained above. In addition, Petzl et al. discloses the illumination devices of the first and second pods comprises a plurality of light emitting diodes.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

11. Claim 14 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

12. Applicant's arguments filed 1/23/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. In this case, Grisamore et al. suggest necessary need to illuminate the cooking area onto the barbecue grill lid handle and reference Shoji suggests that the illumination device may be removably attached to the handle or the like (column 3, line 9). See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

In response to applicant's argument that reference Shoji is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, (e.g., the mentioned references, Shoji & Grisamore, are classified under "class 362" – general illumination).

The recitation for example, "*in a barbecue grill having an upper member and a lower member defining a cooking chamber, the cooking chamber having a cooking grid, the upper member covering the lower member in a closed position*" is now given patentable weight based on Jepson type format (e.g., "*improvement comprising*"),

although the recitation occurs in the preamble. However, the following limitation is now considered as applicant's admitted prior art, meaning the examiner has treated such subject matter as the work of another.

Note: A statement by an applicant during prosecution identifying the work of another as "prior art" is an admission that that work is available as prior art against the claims, regardless of whether the admitted prior art would otherwise qualify as prior art under the statutory categories of 35 U.S.C. 102. *Riverwood Int'l Corp. v. R.A. Jones & Co.*, 324 F.3d 1346, 1354, 66 USPQ2d 1331, 1337 (Fed Cir. 2003).

Regardless, the limitations in preamble is taught by the cited prior art Grisamore, disclosing every features of well know barbecue grill with an upper member and a lower member defining a cooking chamber. The rejection(s) stand under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoji (USPN 5,378,553) in view of Grisamore et al. (USPN 6,132,055), where there is a clear motivation that has been taught by the prior art reference Grisamore, necessary need to illuminate the cooking area onto the barbecue grill lid, in combination with teachings of Shoji, the illumination device having a removably attached to the handle or the like.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "*a barbecue handle rotates about a pivot axis which is generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the handle ... etc*"; admitted prior art) are not recited in the rejected claim(s) (e.g., claims 1, 15 & 31). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant should submit an argument the examiner's exact intention of modify teachings of reference(s) by the motivation either mentioned in the reference(s) or can be found in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, pointing out disagreements with the examiner's contentions. In the "REMARK", page 11; lines 3-17, is not a valid or reasonable argument that requires a response (e.g., *IF the examiner instead intended to rely on the knowledge of a person ... etc*), where the examiner did not intended to rely on the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill or upon improper hindsight reasoning in the art for the motivation to combine the reference(s), but rather the motivation actually came from the cited prior art reference (e.g., Grisamore) suggesting the modification.

Again, in this case, reference Shoji suggests that the illumination device may be removably attached to the handle or the like (e.g., column 3, line 9). Grisamore et al. teaches a barbecue light where the handle (e.g., 21) itself is a light-containing tube that provides lighting for the barbecue grill, which shows motivation of need to illuminate cooking surface of the barbecue grill. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize apparatus of Shoji onto the barbecue grill lid handle of Grisamore et al. to illuminate the cooking area.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

***Response to Amendment***

13. Examiner acknowledges that the applicant has amended claims 1-30.

***Conclusion***

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob Y. Choi whose telephone number is (571) 272-2367. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (10:00-7:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (571) 272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JC



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